

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 17,557. 號七十五百五千七第 日四十二月大年寅甲 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1914. 大拜禮 號五十八年三國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1914. [805]

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [614]

SIEN TING.

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Hongkong, 20th March, 1914. [442]

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Hongkong, 15th April, 1914. [559]

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Hongkong, 18th April, 1914. [595]

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 3.10 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " 15 "
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " 15 "
7.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	
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Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.	
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.	
Hongkong, 28th May, 1914. [502]	

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TIME TABLE

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8.00	Shanghai (S.M.R. Train) to Harbin	8.00	Harbin (S.M.R. Train) to Shanghai
11.30	Shanghai (S.M.R. Train) to Harbin	11.30	Harbin (S.M.R. Train) to Shanghai
1.15	Shanghai (S.M.R. Train) to Harbin	1.15	Harbin (S.M.R. Train) to Shanghai
1.45	Shanghai (S.M.R. Train) to Harbin	1.45	Harbin (S.M.R. Train) to Shanghai
2.15	Shanghai (S.M.R. Train) to Harbin	2.15	Harbin (S.M.R. Train) to Shanghai
3.00	Shanghai (S.M.R. Train) to Harbin	3.00	Harbin (S.M.R. Train) to Shanghai

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

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OREGON PINE.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914. [728]

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[805]

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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [652]

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[1492]

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SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

Hotel electrically lighted, and under experienced European Supervision. GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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Telegraphic Address: Press.
Codes: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Lieber.
P.O. Box 55. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

LINDBELL.—On the 12th August, at the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. LINDBELL, a son.

1042

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 15TH, 1914.

AS FAR as it was possible, in the first days of the Republic of China, to discern any concerted scheme of government, it appeared that the new order of things, as prescribed by Young China triumphant, was to consist of an elective President as nominal head of the executive, with the real power vested in an elected Parliament and Provincial Assemblies. When the Manchu Emperor, the helm of the ship of State, he soon realized that this system would mean the apotheosis of the blatant self-advertising student class, and that the real wishes of the inarticulate millions of China, about whom so much was said, would be far less represented under this system than under the old—that the effect of the Revolution would be to substitute a narrow oligarchy for the very tempered despism of the Manchu Empire. Then the reversal of the change that had been effected immediately after the Revolution proceeded apace. Parliament was first abolished, and the Provincial Assemblies followed suit, and so on until now there is very little in outward form to distinguish the machinery of government under the Republic from that under the Empire. Civil Governors

have been appointed to the Provinces, but they are as free from responsibility to the people they govern as were any of the Manchu emperors. There is a Council of State which combines the functions of the old Grand Council and Grand Secretariat, but preserves none of the attributes of a parliamentary institution. The old Censorate (which was often a valuable instrument in exposing and checking abuses) has been re-established with almost all its former characteristics. Some of the old titles even have been revived—*chiang-chun*, for instance, which used to be the title of a Manchu Commander-in-Chief, but is now given to the military head of a number of grouped Provinces. It would be possible to cite many more instances of the same kind, but the above are sufficient to explain why Young China is so bitter against YUAN SHIH-KAI. YUAN'S régime is absolutely reactionary," says Mr. MA-SOO, formerly editor of the *China Republican*, but whether this description is complimentary or the reverse depends entirely on the set of circumstances against which the PRESIDENT is leading a campaign of reaction, and a skilled weaver of verbal subtleties would find no difficulty in demonstrating that it is just because YUAN SHIH-KAI is progressive that he exhibits reactionary tendencies. He has, it is true, destroyed many of the institutions that were, in the first blush of China's republicanism, to work such miracles for her, and thus far he has earned the title of "reactionary," but the title is meaningless unless it is made clear against what the reactionary forces have been deployed. This may seem word-splitting, but it is in accordance with the actual facts of the case: reforms in China too often mean a change of name or title and the issue of new regulations, but unless there is a genuine internal change for the better, there is nothing reactionary in reverting to the status quo ante.

"For forms of government let fools contest: What'er is best administered is best" would seem to be the PRESIDENT'S motto; and if the old machine, with a little cleaning and oiling, will serve his purpose, he prefers to use it rather than the highly-painted tin-and-putty contrivances to which his detractors pin their faith. He has taken upon himself the task of restoring order in China and of raising her, if possible, from the degraded state into which she sank under the last four or five Manchu Emperors, and to achieve this end he uses any and every instrument that promises to advance his cause, no matter what its name is. This is, if we probe to the bottom, one of the great causes of offence that Young China finds in him: names are all-important in China, and some of the most sweeping of changes that have been announced with a great flourish of trumpets have turned out in the end to be little more than an alteration of the designation of various government offices, but YUAN SHIH-KAI has placed substance before shadow, and so long as he can get the right men, he does not care over-much whether they are described as Deputies or Tutors or Governors, nor even whether their surname indicates a Chinese or a Manchu origin. It is not difficult, indeed, to demonstrate that in some respects—as, for instance, in this matter of the employment of Manchus—his opponents have been far more reactionary themselves. But he need not fear their libels, for, despite "WHITE WOLF" and the West River pirates, he can point to a country which has steadily improved in commerce, police, and prestige since it came under his authority, and he can challenge his critics to produce any evidence of a similar improvement in the places and during the times that they had the control of affairs. Unrestrained panegyric is not to our taste; we know that President YUAN has his faults and we have not scrupled to point them out from time to time; but there can be no question that no one else could have accomplished what he has for China, and those who so virulently attack him because his methods are not called by the same name as their own are, as a matter of fact, doing great disservice to their country.

The 26th Punjab team from Hongkong took the fifth prize (£20) in the Empire Day Challenge Cup Rifle Competition. An announcement in our advertising columns states that Mr. John Manners has established himself in the Colony as a merchant and commission agent. Evidence on commission to be secured from Home would be necessary, said Mr. Lewis in the Summary Court yesterday, before he could proceed with a case in which he had been instructed. Mr. Davidson said the commission could not be taken until after the war, so a long adjournment would be required. The case was adjourned *sine die*.

THE WAR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LAND OPERATIONS.

BELGIAN VICTORY AT HAELEN.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, August 13th.
3.35 p.m.

The Liege forts are intact.

Yesterday's engagements will be known as the Battle of Haelen. They lasted throughout the day. By evening the Belgians had cleared the ground between Diest, Haelen and Zellick. The country was covered with dead. A portion of the Belgian Left wavered, but was reinforced.

5.50 p.m.

A Belgian official despatch confirms the victory at Haelen. The German losses are given as three-fifths of those engaged. The Belgian losses were slight.

The Belgians captured a number of quick-firers mounted on motor-cars.

GERMAN REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS ANNIHILATED

LONDON, August 14th.
4 a.m.

Simultaneously with the battle at Haelen, the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses at Eghezee, ten miles north of Namur (Belgium).

The French defeated and pursued the Germans in a two-day battle at the river Othain, south of Montmedy. They annihilated a regiment of dragoons, and captured a thousand officers and men.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

The Russians captured the Austrian town of Sokal (Galicia), after dislodging the Austrians with heavy loss. The Russians pursued the enemy across the river Bug and destroyed two bridges and a viaduct.

SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT IN ALSACE.

We learn from a source independent of Reuter's Agency that a serious engagement has taken place in the vicinity of Mulhouse. The vanguard of the French troops victoriously resisted a German Army Corps.

In Lorraine the situation remains unchanged.

THE TREATMENT OF FRENCH CONSULS IN GERMANY.

The French Consuls in Germany have been the object of odious treatment on their departure. There is still no news of the Consuls at Danzig and Nuremberg.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A state of war between France and Austro-Hungary has existed since midnight of the 13th inst.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

RETURNS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

LONDON, August 13th.

The Bank of England return shows its position as follows:

RESERVE	£15,500,000
PUBLIC DEPOSITS	8,000,000
OTHER DEPOSITS	83,500,000
OTHER SECURITIES	70,750,020
Proportion of Assets to Liabilities	17%

LORD ROBERTS IN CHARGE OF OVERSEAS FORCES.

LONDON, August 14th.
4 a.m.

Field Marshal Earl Roberts has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the forces from overseas.

INTERRUPTED COMMUNICATION.

Communication between Japan and Europe is interrupted.

BULGARIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Bulgaria has assured Russia that she will observe the strictest neutrality.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CHINA AND THE WAR.

PEKING, August 14th.

The Chinese Government has asked the German Minister to confine martial law at Tsingtau to the Settlement. The entrance to Tsingtau is mined. Eight warships and 7,000 troops are blockaded.

[We doubt very much whether there is more than half that number of troops, including the reservists, in Tsingtau—Ed.] Japan has not yet declared neutrality. There is a Reuter's report that Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany.

The Chinese authorities have requested the German Consul at Nanking to have the German gunboat anchored there dismantled. By order of the Chief of the General Staff of China two aeroplanes have been dispatched to watch the waters in the neighbourhood of Tientsin.

The American Minister denies that the United States Asiatic Squadron has been reinforced. China is sending three officers to Europe to watch the war.

WAR NOTES.

THE BATTLE OF THE NORTH SEA.

A FRENCH ACCOUNT.

We translate the following from *L'Avenir du Tonkin* of the 7th inst.:

We give under the most express reserve the following news from a special source:

"The German Fleet, in the course of a battle in the North Sea, has been annihilated (sunk). The British Fleet lost half of its units.

This must be a very exaggerated statement of the facts. What is doubtless meant is that of the ships engaged in the battle (not necessarily the entire fleets) the British annihilated the Germans at a cost of half their own. Read in this way this report would agree with other rumours which represent about 20 German ships to have been lost and 9 British. Whatever the numbers may be, there are many circumstances which go to show that the British fleet has effectively disposed of the enemy's ships. Otherwise the trade routes would not be officially declared safe for British shipping.

CONFERENCE STEAMERS TO RESUME FORWARD BOOKINGS.

The very satisfactory and significant news was received yesterday by cable from London that the Conference steamers are to resume forward bookings forthwith.

THE LYEMUN INCIDENT.

We understand that one man was killed and two wounded on the Japanese collier *Shikoku Maru*, which was fired upon by the fort at Lyemun on Wednesday evening. The remains of the man who was killed were interred yesterday. An inquiry, we understand, is to be held into the affair.

PRESS CENSORSHIP OF CHINESE NEWS.

The telegrams from Peking to Chinese papers in Hongkong have now to be transmitted in English. The vigilance of the Press censors is indicated by a glance at three messages received yesterday from the Chinese News Agency at Peking. One when handed in contained 130 words, and no fewer than 64 were suppressed by the censor. A second message had 35 words deleted from a message of 90 words while from the third message 34 words were censored.

JOHORE'S FINE OFFER.

His Highness the Sultan of Johore last week communicated to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government there his desire to place himself and the Johore Military Forces at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding. His Excellency gratefully accepted this offer.

THE LOCALISATION OF THE WAR.

A CHINESE VIEW.

The following article contributed to the *Peking Gazette* of the 3rd inst. by Mr. Eugene Chen, gives a Chinese view of the situation:

The nightmare has begun to come true. Germany has declared war on Russia. It is late, but perhaps the gods may yet pause before hurling the nations of Europe into battle and creating a chaos that not even the reach and depth of an imagination like the immortal *Elohim's* can foresee in all its horror. When the elder Pitt aided Prussia, the ally of England, by conquering the Frenchman on the heights of Abraham and the plains of Hindostan, the structure of world-society was a simple mechanism which not a war in three continents could derange. It is no longer so. Since the beginning of the 19th century, ideas and forces have entered into modern life making it an organism complex and not difficult to disarray. In the days of the Great Commoner, it was easy for England to wage war, by the side of a Prussian King, against France and Russia and at the same time to capture Quebec and drive the French out of Bengal, Orissa and the Carnatic without convulsing the world. To-day history is powerless to repeat it.

The incalculable disaster of a general war among the Great Powers is such a staggering vision that statesmanship not less than the richest humanity demands the adoption of measures which shall lessen its manifold evils. Of such measures, the chief is the limitation of hostilities to Europe. It is a duty fastening on the conscience of the leaders of the West to prevent the extension of the war to outer Europe and elsewhere. Economically there is not a region of the world that can escape the shock of the struggle; but it is possible to avoid in certain quarters of the globe political consequences arising out of it provided something like an assent, tacit or explicit, is secured in favour of the sanctity of non-Europe. There is of course nothing in the books which can be appealed to in the sense of even a plausible argument in support of such a view; although, so far as the Americas are concerned, it is not extravagant to suggest that the Monroe doctrine may enable President Wilson to secure the exclusion of the new world as a theatre of war. In this event the application of the new principle might be directed to regions elsewhere, including the Far East. Whether or no America takes the lead in initiating such a necessary development of modern international law, the opinion is growing among high Chinese circles that a grave necessity exists for the non-inclusion of this part of the world within the ambit

of conflict. It is felt that if England and Germany were to attack each other in Chinese waters or in the like Kiaochow and Hongkong, there is the possibility of the neutrality of China being violated; and by this cause and others questions more or less serious may be begotten likely to inspire the Chinese public to express and display sympathies inconsistent with the earnest wishes of the Chinese Government for the maintenance of friendly relations with those Powers. It is understood that the foreign communities in China endorse the view that the extension of the war to Chinese terrain will be a great error of high policy, with the rider that it may lead to developments calculated to prejudice, if not worse, the racial and other common interests of foreigners in China.

It is to be hoped that effect will be given to what can be now regarded as a great human wish in the Far East; and that, if the decision lies in the hands of England—so it seems—she will not hesitate to exercise it in a direction that will relieve China, and the foreign population here from deep anxiety and some peril. While Germany wields a military power which can certainly crush either or perhaps both of her continental foes, it cannot be doubted that the seasoned sea-power of England is still the mighty and resistless thing that paralysed a greater war-lord than Wilhelm II. when Trafalgar was fought and won. Within these late days, a demonstration of such marvellous efficiency and preparedness has been shown by the English Navy that Germany can be under no illusion as to the infallible outcome of a naval struggle with Great Britain. She will be crushed; and unless Germany is afflicted with the malady that goes with ruin, they know the sentence. For this reason, it is believed that Germany may not care to measure her strength with England in Chinese waters, leaving thus the choice of battle to her opponent.

GUN PRACTICE.

In order to obviate any chance of alarm or misunderstanding, we are asked by Major H. G. Sergeant, R. A. instructor in gunnery, to publish the following item of news.

Gun practice will be carried out by the Royal Garrison Artillery from the following works and on the following dates:—
Mount Davis, Tuesday 18th August at 8 a.m. in a S.W. direction.
Stonecutters, Wednesday 19th August at 9 a.m. in a S.W. direction.
Pakshawan, Saturday 22nd August at 10 a.m. in a N.E. direction.
Should the weather conditions be unfavourable the practices will be postponed until the following days, Sundays excepted.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The full composition of the mobilized fleet at Portland last month is shown below, and, for purposes of comparison, details are also given of the number of ships present at King George's Coronation-review.

	1914.	1911.
	2nd Division.	1st Div.
Dreadnoughts	20	8
Battle-cruisers	4	4
Pre-Dreadnought battle-ships	35	24
Armoured cruisers	20	21
Smaller cruisers	45	19
Destroyers	187	71
Torpedo-boats	83	12
Submarines	59	8
Minelayers	7	—
Gunboats	13	—
Auxiliaries, depot ships, etc.	20	—

AN EIGHT-HOUR LAW FOR CALIFORNIA.

LIKELY TO TRANSFER THE FRUIT INDUSTRY TO ORIENTALS.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* in a recent issue says:

At a meeting of the California Development Board the opinion was freely expressed that the enactment of the proposed eight-hour law would transfer our fruit industries to Orientals.

It probably would to the extent that Orientals are available, for it would not be possible to carry on any fruit industry under the provisions of that law, and it would not be obeyed.

But evasion is easier than rebellion, and the simplest way to escape the provisions of the proposed Act would be to sell or lease the orchards and vineyards to co-operative companies, in which each partner being an owner could work as many hours as he pleased.

The Orientals are accustomed to co-operation of that kind and readily fall into it. White men might gradually grow into it, but we have not the genius for co-operation that Orientals, and especially Chinese, possess, and nothing is more certain than that farmers who should find themselves thus driven from their occupation would make leases to Orientals as rapidly as possible.

Unquestionably it would put an end to further investment in orchards—or in anything else—in California, for nobody with money free to invest anywhere would think of coming to California to settle.

We should get immigrants enough, but they would be exclusively of that class which has no money and desires to do the least possible amount of work. The working-men of the class which develops into owners would seek localities where energy and thrift have full opportunity to produce their results.

That is not the class of men who can co-operate like the Orientals. If they found no opportunity for what they call work they would expect to be supported by the public.

A fruit industry in which none but the owner is permitted to work over eight hours is an impossibility. And, moreover, no owner would stand for working himself as long as he can see—as he would have to in a struggle to get along somehow—while the men whom he employs lie in the shade and smoke. He simply won't do it.

A YOUNG CONSTABLE'S FATAL ACCIDENT.

An enquiry was held at the Magistracy by Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of Ralph Miller, aged 19, a European constable in the Hongkong Police, who was fatally shot in the charge-room of the Central Police Station on the night of the 3rd August.

According to the evidence adduced by several eye-witnesses of the affair, Miller came down to the charge-room to report for duty at midnight. He went to the constable on duty in the charge-room for a pistol, and took up one, a Webley-Scott, which was at the time in its holster. Miller then put the safety catch back, and was pushing the belt through the loop of the holster when the pistol exploded. The unfortunate constable received the bullet in the left side of the abdomen, and threw up his hands and moaned. He staggered across the room toward the Chinese interpreter's desk, and was prevented from falling by P.C. Stimson and Sgt. Moore. Inspector Fenton sent for the emergency ambulance, and Miller was sent with all speed to the Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

Dr. J. Bell, the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that when Miller was admitted to the institution he was moribund, and he died apparently from internal hemorrhage.

Armoury-Sergeant G. W. Avery, of the Central Police Station, stated that he examined the pistol which Miller received, and found it defective. The hammer would come down upon any heavy pressure on the top of the weapon, and it would come down if the catch was at safety. Witness had since cleaned the pistol, and put it in order. He had to alter the shape of the hammer slightly, and also the shape of the sear. The defect might be caused by a continual snapping of the trigger. He had never come across any defects in the mechanism of the pistols before this.

Inspector Fenton said that the constables did not have the same pistol every night.

Sgt. Moore told his Worship that he picked up the pistol after the accident, and found the catch at safety. The hammer had come down, however, and there was an empty cartridge in the breech. The muzzle-end of the holster had been blown away.

P.C. Stimson stated that a great deal of force was necessary to get the belt through the loop in the holster, and pressure of the constable's hand on the top of the holster might have caused the accident.

His Worship returned a verdict of "accidental death."

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The black signal was hoisted about 5 o'clock last evening giving warning of a typhoon E. of the Colony within a radius of 300 miles. The Director of the Observatory in his report issued at noon stated that at 6 a.m. the typhoon, which had become severe, was situated to the south of the Pescadores, moving N.W. or W.N.W., and would probably strike the coast near Amoy, but there was still a possibility of its curving to westward. In that case it would come nearer Hongkong.

The telegrams quoted below were received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory yesterday:—

12.45 p.m.
Cyclone or typhoon, near or over the Southern part of Formosa Channel, moving W.N.W.

4 p.m.
Typhoon S.W. of Guam moving W. or W.N.W.

FOREIGN PHILANTHROPISTS' REWARD.

On the 27th inst. the Government received a telegram from the Governor of Kwangtung, stating that during the recent flood in Kwangtung many of the English and American charitable persons contributed substantial sums of funds for relief work, and that he thereby gave the names of the foreign contributors and requested the Government to give them decorations as an acknowledgment of their good deeds.—*Peking Gazette*.

NEW CHINESE DOLLARS.

According to information emanating from the Office of the Comptroller of Currency, a new Republican dollar may be looked for at no distant date. On this new dollar there will appear along the upper edge Chinese characters denoting that the dollar is the national currency of the Chinese Republic, and along the lower edge characters denoting the weight of the coin, while the two characters meaning one dollar will be seen in the centre surrounded by "Excellent Grains." The design, shown in English alone. The design, it is understood, has been presented to the President for his approval.—*Peking Daily News*.

SHIPPING NOTES.

NEW P. AND O. LINES.

Orders have been placed for two steamers for the P. and O. Company's India, China, and Australia mail and passenger services, one with Messrs. Caird & Co., of Greenock, the other with Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast. These vessels will have a gross register of 15,500 tons, and will be propelled by two sets of quadruple expansion reciprocating engines developing 18,000 h.p.

A steamer of 1,000 tons register is at present building for outport service in the company's Eastern trade. This vessel will have Singapore for her headquarters. She is to be named the *Mata Hari*.

NEW GLEN LINE.

Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., have launched from the new berths at the east end of their shipyard at Hebburn-on-Tyne the *Glenyle*, a handsomely modelled twin-screw passenger and cargo steamer for the service of the Glen Line (Messrs. McGregor, Gow & Co.). The principal dimensions are:—Length, 516 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 62 ft. 4 in.; and depth 37 ft. 6 in., with a deadweight capacity of 13,400 tons.

The vessel, which has been specially designed to meet the requirements of the Eastern trade, has a long bridge, poop, and forecastle, with seven large holds. One of the holds and two of the 'tween decks are insulated for the carriage of frozen or chilled cargo. Accommodation is provided in state rooms amidships for first-class passengers, with a spacious and tastefully decorated saloon underneath. The bridge and poop 'tween decks have been constructed so as to be readily adapted for a large number of third-class passengers. A wireless telegraph installation is being fitted. The propelling machinery, by the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Company, Ltd., consists of two sets of triple-expansion engines having cylinders 24, 40, and 65 in. by 45 in. stroke, steam being supplied by five single-ended main boilers working at a pressure of 200 lbs., and capable of giving the vessel a sea speed of 12½ knots. As the vessel left the ways she was named by Mrs. Edward Browne, wife of Professor Edward Browne, of Cambridge University, son of Sir Benjamin C. Browne, chairman of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd. In the absence of Mr. Allan-McGregor, the managing director of the company, the owners were represented by his son, Mr. Cameron McGregor, and Mr. S. A. Morris, and Captain Willy. There were also present Captain Webster, the commander of the vessel, and Mr. Boyd, the chief engineer.

SHIPBUILDING.

The returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, which only takes into account vessels of 100 tons and upwards the construction of which has actually begun, show that, excluding warships, there were 477 vessels of 1,722,124 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended June 30th, 1914. The tonnage now under construction in the United Kingdom is about 169,000 tons less than that which was in hand at the end of last quarter, and over 281,000 tons less than that building in June, 1913. The tables show that of these vessels two steamships, with a gross tonnage of 14,000 tons, are being built for Japan. The tonnage building abroad, viz., 1,440,766 tons, is within 13,000 tons of the highest ever recorded (March, 1914), and added to the amount under construction in the United Kingdom shows a grand total for the world of 3,162,890 tons; these figures are nearly 284,000 tons below the world's record reached in June, 1913. The following are among the vessels under construction abroad:—At Kobe and Osaka, 11 steam vessels with a gross tonnage of 41,910, 1 sailing vessel, 400 tons; at Nagasaki, 5 steam vessels, 47,000 tons gross; at other ports in Japan 1 steam vessel, 2,200 tons.

THE BOSNIAN CAPITAL.

MIDLEY OF RACES AND COSTUMES.

Serajevo has a population of about 41,000, of whom 18,000 are Mahomedans and 4,000 Jews. It is the residence of a Roman Catholic Archbishop and a Greek Metropolitan, and has an Austrian garrison. One can still see at a glance, says Mr. de Asboth, in his account of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that Serajevo is an important Mahomedan town, the outcome of Turkish supremacy. Nowhere in the country have so few traces been left of the Bosnian Middle Ages. Serajevo now contains a large independent and well-to-do Christian population, and naturally the Austro-Hungarian element is the most powerful here at the seat of government. European buildings are constantly being erected, among them several splendid public edifices. The railway line runs into the town and brings the heavily laden wagons from the railway station right into its centre. But in spite of all this, "golden Serajevo" is essentially a Mahomedan town, "the Damascus of the north," "Islam's second City" in Europe. The Francis Joseph-street, one of the three main streets on the right bank of the Miljacka, leads to the Bazar, the focus of business, which is most lively on Wednesdays, when the natives come from long distances to attend market.

COMPANY MEETING.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.

SATISFACTORY POSITION.—THE POLICY OF DEVELOPMENT.

The 63rd half-yearly meeting of the British North Borneo Company was held on 14th ult. at the Cannon-street Hotel, E.C., Sir West Ridgeway (the chairman) presiding. The secretary (Mr. Harington G. Forbes) having read the formal notice,

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, said:—Our position, as disclosed by the balance-sheet, is, I think you will agree, very satisfactory. The revenue of the territory in 1913 exceeded that of the preceding year by no less than £32,927, and the total receipts of the year exceeded the expenditure by £109,690, as compared with £31,888 in 1912; that is to say, the surplus of 1913 has increased by £27,808 over that of 1912, or about 37 per cent. The interesting and, indeed, gratifying feature of the revenue is that increases are shown under all headings, with one single exception, namely, postal revenue, which shows a decrease of £580, due merely to an adjustment of stock. There should, however, be a material increase in the receipts under this heading during the current year. The chief increases are under the following headings:—Excise, £15,600; customs, £9,600; and railway, £13,700. In July last I referred to customs as "the best index of the progress of the State." It is interesting to note that the increase in 1913 under this heading was over twice as much as either of the increases in 1912 (£4,377) or 1911 (£4,749). The total revenue receipts—exclusive of land sales—which amounted in 1905 to £109,942, have risen in 1913 to £234,075, showing an increase of £124,133, or about 110 per cent. Moreover, the surplus revenue, which amounted to £28,600 in 1905, has risen in 1913 to £109,690, or an increase of £70,090, equal to 177 per cent. This proves the undoubted progress we are making, and demonstrates clearly that, quite apart from any windfall we may secure from time to time from sales of land, the surplus of ordinary revenue can be depended on to provide a satisfactory annual return on the money we have invested. As I remarked last year, the revenue is increasing by leaps and bounds without a check, and the prospects of the territory, judged by this and other tests, such as the increased trade and excise returns, are rapidly improving. The existing revenue continues to increase, especially in those branches such as Excise, Customs, and the railway, which indicate the growing prosperity of the people. New sources of revenue—or, rather, the improvement of sources of revenue not sufficiently utilised at present—are in sight. For instance, the land department has now been placed on an efficient footing, and we expect a large increase of revenue in the future. Although land sales on a large scale have ceased, the large area of land which is being alienated under ordinary title is a healthy sign of progress and development. The cultivation of the coconut is considered to be one of the great industries of the future, and we have extensive tracts of land which are admirably suited for this cultivation. But the principal source from which we expect largely increased revenue in the future is the exploitation of our magnificent forests. The expenditure has also largely—though not proportionately—increased, but if there had been no increased expenditure there would certainly have been no increased revenue; in other words, the increase of revenue is due to the liberal and judicious expenditure in respect of the various branches of the service. You should not forget that of 1912 by £23,227, the expenditure exceeded that of the preceding year by £9,451. Altogether we are more than satisfied with the result of the year's working.

THE DIVIDEND.

There is a balance to the credit of revenue account of £119,693, and out of this the court for the fifth time recommends the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent. for 1913. We are able to do this without encroaching on the reserve fund, which was created out of the proceeds of sales of land during the years 1909 and 1910, and we shall be disappointed if, from this year onwards, our surplus revenue is not sufficient each year to enable us not only to pay the interest on the debentures, but also to maintain the dividend at not less than 5 per cent. With regard to the general trade of the country, you will observe that, whereas in 1912 it had grown in 1913 to £1,299,000, it had increased to £1,693,000. The total of the export trade is a record. Rubber shows an increase of £100,891 and estate-grown tobacco shows an increase of £76,485. The exports of rubber in 1913 amounted to 1,023,283 lbs., as against 411,070 lbs. in 1912, an increase of 612,213 lbs., or about 150 per cent., and you will be glad to note that almost invariably the rubber of British North Borneo is of the best quality and commands the highest prices in the market. With regard to the Jesselton reclamation scheme, the work has not been carried on but the representations which have been made to the contractors have resulted in the work being proceeded with more rapidly than was the case until December last. With regard to the railway, steady progress continues to be made. Between 1909 and 1913 the receipts have increased by £13,653, equal to an average annual increase of £3,413. In other words, the railway receipts have increased in four years by 125 per cent. On the other hand, the railway expenditure represents an increase of four years of 74 per cent. The reconstruction work being carried out will effect, when completed, a considerable decrease in working expenditure. The work is progressing very satisfactorily under the able supervision of the general manager, Mr. Watson. Up to the end of 1913 we have expended about £107,000 in reconstruction and supplying proper rolling stock, and it is estimated that a further expenditure of about £40,000 will probably be necessary. We see every prospect of the railway proving remunerative in the future, and with this view we are about to undertake its extension for about 22 miles from Jesselton to a northern district to Tuaran, which will pave the way for further extension in the not very

remote future through the Temposak district to Kota Belud, and possibly on to Marudu Bay. The Governor estimates the cost at, roughly speaking, £22,000, which works out at a little over £3,000 per mile—a very moderate outlay, but against this must be placed the £20,000, the cost of the road which I stated last year would be constructed, and which, of course, would have yielded no direct revenue.

WIRELESS STATIONS.

Having alluded to the scheme framed by Dr. Orme, the company's capable principal medical officer, for the reorganisation of the medical service of the territory, the Chairman referred to the progress being made towards the lighting of the coasts. Continuing, he said:—When we met last December I informed you that our first wireless station—namely, the one at Sandakan—had been completed. I am now able to report that two more stations have been constructed—namely, at Jesselton and Tawao (in Cowie Harbour). Communication between these three stations may soon be expected, and very shortly, for the first time in its history, the Cowie Harbour Coal Company will be in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, a matter of considerable importance to the coal industry. A fourth station will be erected at Kudat, in the northern portion of the territory, as I have in December been able to inform you that North Borneo is thoroughly well equipped in the matter of wireless telegraphy. But please bear in mind that the wireless system is not a luxury, as it should prove the means of effecting considerable economy.

AN IMPORTANT ASSET.

Our forests are an asset of vast importance, and of a value which is yearly increasing. Forestry work in Borneo has hitherto been necessarily conducted in a somewhat haphazard way owing to the absence of an expert staff to control and advise. The time is now ripe for a systematic development of these neglected resources, and we anticipate that the policy we are about to embark on will result not only in enhancing the value of our standing timber as an asset, but, after a few years, in very substantially increasing the Government revenue from forest sources. This, too, we hope to effect without adding to the burdens now borne by our timber-merchants. On the contrary, we hope, by active and sympathetic co-operation between Government and the timber merchants, to assist the latter to our mutual advantage. I now come to the important subject of coal. I announced in December last that the estimated output from the Solimpon mines for 1913 would be 53,000 tons. This figure was exceeded by 3,000 tons, the total output for the year being 56,000 tons. Increases have been shown in the average daily output, but, as I foreshadowed in December, this improvement does not dispose of the necessity for reconstruction of the coal company, pending which the court has continued to afford the company financial assistance. You will, no doubt, wish to hear the latest news with regard to coal. I am anxious to be in a position to tell you that the work of exploitation was being vigorously prosecuted. I can go a little further than that on this occasion. As you are aware, there are two powerful groups at work in the territory—the Netherlands Colonial Petroleum Company on the mainland and the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company on the Island of Selatitik, at the extreme south-east of the State of North Borneo. With regard to the former, two wells have been sunk in the Klias Peninsula, one reaching to a depth of 1,190 ft. and the other to a depth of 1,017 ft. In both these wells traces of oil have been found, and, in addition, sites have been located on which it is anticipated to sink two new wells, and further drilling plant is being sent forward with that object. Then, both on the east and the west coasts geologists have been employed in examinations. As regards the west coast, they have examined the territory lying to the south of the Klias Peninsula up to the Brunai boundary, and it is hoped that their reports will be favourable. The Island of Mangatun, which lies to the north-west of Jesselton, has been examined, and as a result it has been decided to drill two wells on that island. As regards the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, who are at work on Selatitik Island, a well has now reached a depth of 700 ft. Traces of oil have been encountered in this well. We understand that the drilling of a second well is in contemplation. In 1913 exports of estate-grown tobacco from the territory exceeded the figure for 1912 by 4,484 bales. The crop of 1913 is still in process of sale on the Amsterdam market. The prices obtained up to date have, I repeat to say, been very far from satisfactory, owing to abnormally bad weather during the period of cultivation. Recent advices indicate, however, that the rain which has recently fallen has been very beneficial.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

I pointed out to you in July, 1912, that our new programme of development consisted of reconstructing the railway, immigration of settlers, the installation of wireless telegraphy, the purchase of steamers to bring North Borneo into closer contact and more intimate relation with neighbouring countries, development of the coal industry, making of roads, reclamation of land at Jesselton, improvement to the harbour and lengthening and strengthening the pier, providing adequate water supplies, etc. Since Sandakan, harbour lighting, etc. Since that date, up to the end of 1913, we have expended a sum of about £45,000 on these and other development works. This includes £28,800 advanced to companies at 6 per cent. interest, and £22,000 advances for guaranteed dividends. I should remark at this point that the payment of guaranteed interest comes to an end in 1916. You will no doubt wish to know the reason for the debenture issue, which we made in February last. The first consideration that will have occurred to you is the fact that, apart from the expended proceeds of the debenture issue of 1912, we had a considerable amount of money invested at the time, and that, therefore, there were funds available for development purposes without having recourse to a further issue of debentures, but we were faced with the problem that the realisation of investments would have entailed a heavy loss—over £100,000, considerably more than it cost us to make the issue—while at the same time we knew that sooner or later

further funds would be required to continue our policy of vigorous development. The question was: Should we realise at a considerable loss or should we take advantage of the first favourable opportunity to raise more money? We decided to take the latter course, and in February of this year the favourable opportunity for which we were waiting arose, and we issued the balance of £200,000 Four and a Half per Cent. Debentures at an issue price of 88 per cent. We sought the best advice in the City, and it was indeed fortunate that we adopted that advice and took advantage of the improvement in the money market, which showed itself for a brief period in February last, for at no time since should we have been able to raise more money, even at a greater discount.

PRIVILEGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

I hope you will agree with the court that the prospects of the company are highly satisfactory. There is no doubt that the prosperity of the territory has increased and is still increasing in a remarkable way. We claim that this is the result of the policy which the court—with the approval of the shareholders—have adopted, and are so vigorously enforcing—namely, the policy of development. Remember that your increasing revenue is in no way the result of trading operations, as apparently some people think. The sources of revenue, which have been given in every statement of account published since the company was formed, are identical with those of every Crown colony, and are totally distinct from those of any ordinary trading, mercantile or financial undertaking. You must, however, remember, that you have responsibilities as well as privileges. You enjoy the sovereign rights over this territory—the size of Ireland—but, on the other hand, the Government expect you to do your duty in all branches of the administration, especially as regards the native population. If you fail in this respect there is no doubt that your privileges would be cancelled and withdrawn. As long as we discharge our duties with justice and efficiency the Colonial Office will in no way interfere with our administration, but North Borneo is an Imperial asset which His Majesty's Government cannot allow to lapse into the benighted condition from which we have reclaimed it. But heres the great security which is enjoyed by the shareholders of this company. Should days of trouble overtake us our property cannot be abandoned as a mine would be abandoned, for it must, in Imperial interests, be taken over by His Majesty's Government. Of course, after paying due compensation to the shareholders, that compensation will be the greater in proportion to the development of the country, and, therefore, the more you remuneratively expend the greater will be your profits, if not immediately, in the near future, and the higher will be the price which the Imperial Government will have to pay to you in the event of its being compelled—by the exigencies of the Empire—to take over the administration. This is why the British North Borneo Chartered Company occupies a unique position, and this is how it enjoys a security which is unknown to any commercial or industrial association in the Empire. (Applause.) The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. EDWARD DEST seconded the motion. The Chairman, in reply to questions, stated that the depreciation in the investments on December 31st last was £101,000 odd, but at the present time it was less than that amount by £11,000. As long as the investments had not to be realised it was not a matter of vital importance whether the depreciation was there or not, but they had every hope that the money market would improve in the future. The investments, standing in the balance-sheet at £238,948, consisted of Consols and colonial Government securities amounting to £212,164, and of rubber shares amounting to £14,782, and they yielded the company an income of about 3½ per cent. The depreciation on the Consols and colonial investments was £24,300, the balance of the depreciation being on the rubber shares. With reference to the observation of a shareholder that the market value of the company's shares had fallen, and because they were going too fast, and developing too quickly, he could only emphasise the fact that if they were to cease their policy of development they would bitterly regret the fact later on. They had a country of rich resources undeveloped, and the policy of development had justified itself. The motion was carried unanimously. Resolutions were afterwards passed declaring a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year ended December 31st last, and re-electing the retiring directors (Mr. Edward Dest and Major-General Sir A. E. Turner, K.C.B.) and the auditors (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co.). The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A FORGOTTEN DUEL.

The story of the Duke of Wellington's one and only duel is told by Mr. Frank Walton in an interesting article on King's College, London. Public subscriptions were invited for the founding of the college in 1820, and £127,000 was soon received.

Subsequently, however, a good many of the subscriptions were withdrawn. Lord Winchelsea was at the head of these seceders, and their action was due to dislike of the Duke of Wellington's policy in supporting Catholic emancipation. The Duke was regarded by the old Tories as a deserter, and so strong was the feeling in the matter that Lord Winchelsea published a letter in which he accused Wellington of exhibiting "a show of zeal for the Protestant religion" whilst all the time working for the furtherance of the Roman Catholic cause. This was an insult that the Duke could not tolerate, and, failing to obtain the reparation that he required, he sent a challenge to Lord Winchelsea. The provocation was felt by Wellington to be extreme, for this was the first occasion in his whole life on which he demanded "satisfaction." The meeting took place in March, 1829, in Battersea Park. The Duke fired to one side; Lord Winchelsea, in the air; an apology in writing was given on the spot, and so the duel ended.

WIRELESS STATIONS FOR CHINA.

STATEMENT BY MARCONI COMPANY.

The Marconi Company last month issued the following statement:—"Negotiations have been pending between the Chinese Government and the company for some time past for the erection of a number of wireless stations in China for internal and external telegraph services. On April 8th last the Chinese Government sent an official letter agreeing to authorise the Marconi Company to issue two million sterling five per cent. Chinese Bonds in payment of the proposed stations. This document was filed at the British Legation at Peking, and the formal contract has been sent forward for approval and signature. The company has every confidence that in due course the agreement will be signed and all mutual obligations fulfilled."

KIEL AND ITS CANAL.

Germany's great strategic waterway, the Kiel Canal, has just been broadened and deepened at a cost of £11,000,000, which is part of the price which has been paid for the adoption of the Dreadnought design. Even now the canal is not sufficiently deep to permit armoured ships of the largest types to pass through it. The task of improving the canal was, however, to be carried forward, and at no very distant date, and by the use of this great artificial highway, it was hoped to be possible for the German naval authorities to move the largest ships, in a comparatively few hours, from the Baltic to the North Sea. The pride of Kiel is its magnificent harbour, which has a comparatively uniform depth of water, averaging forty feet, and close to the shores twenty feet. Its length is eleven miles and its breadth varies from a quarter of a mile at the southern end to four and a half miles at the mouth. Its defences, which include two forts on the west and four on the east side, all situated about five miles from the head of the harbour at Friedrichshof, where its shores approach one another, make it a place of great strategic strength.

INTIMATIONS

You Can Have Soft White Hands



By Using Cuticura Soap Exclusively

And Cuticura Ointment occasionally.

They succeed when others fail.

Samples Free by Post

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 25¢ box free from manufacturer. Write to: Cuticura Soap Co., 27, Chatterbox St., London, E.C. 4. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.; Towns & Co., Cape Town; Muller, Durban & Co., Durban; Muller, U.S.A. Potter, Ltd., & Co., Ltd., 100, Bond St., London, W. 1.

(96 K)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

B L WHISKIES.



FAMOUS FOR PURITY, FLAVOUR AND CHEAPNESS.

(2)

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 12 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box, 55. Telephone No. 12.
Telegraphic Address: "DAILY PRESS."
Cables: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as
MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.
JOHN MANNERS.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1914. [1044]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE CLOSED our Retail Business
until further Notice.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1914. [1026]

PEAK CLUB.

THE BAND will play as usual in the grounds
TODAY (SATURDAY), the 15th inst.
If a selection of Music will be performed in
the Ball Room.
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1914. [1037]

SITUATION WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN, with many years' experience
in Mercantile Business in
China, from Military Service, seeks
position of trust.
Apply—
"JUNO,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 15th August, 1914. [1034]

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET
PAPETERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
SPECIAL MEETING of the OLD
SHAREHOLDERS of the SOCIETE DES
PULPES ET PAPETERIES DU TONKIN
will be held at the Office of the Society, 21 Rue
Jules Ferry, Haiphong, on WEDNESDAY,
26th August, 1914, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Ratification of the Resolution passed at the
General Meeting of 24th May, 1914,
relating to the increase of Capital by the
issue of new Preference Shares.
Ratification of the Statutory modifications
consequent upon this increase of Capital—
Articles 8, 15, 44 and 47.
For the Board of Directors,
M. DANDOLO.

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET
PAPETERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
OLD SHAREHOLDERS of the
SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPETERIES
DU TONKIN and to the Subscribers
to the 2,000 Preference Shares created by
resolution of the General Meeting held on the
25th May, 1914, that an Extraordinary General
Meeting will be held at the Office of the
Society, 21 Rue Jules Ferry, Haiphong, on
WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1914, at
4 o'clock P.M. for the following purposes:

- (1) To verify and acknowledge the sincerity
of the declaration of Subscription and of
the payment relative to the increase of the
Society's Capital.
- (2) To vote on all the modifications to the
Statutes consequent upon the increase of
Capital, especially with regard to Articles
8, 15, 44 and 47 of the Statutes.

For the Board of Directors,
M. DANDOLO.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1914. [1022]

S.S. "TINGSANG" (Wrecked).

SHIPPER and UNDERWRITER
interested in the Cargo of this Steamer
are requested to communicate with the Under-
signed within three months from date.
GILMAN & Co.,
Lloyd's Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1914. [890]

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British
Territory favoured with a "magnificent
climate." Preparation by experienced and
qualified teachers for entrance to schools in
England, or for commercial life in the East.
Schoolhouse by the sea. Recreations—Sea
bathing, boating, cricket, football, etc.
For terms, apply to the Headmaster,
HERBERT L. BEEB, L.C.P.
[1343]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED
MASSEUSE (with diploma in
Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased
to give Massage, under medical supervision.
NOMURA HOTEL,
Address—
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.
Telephone No. 400.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [992]

GRACA & CO.

PRINTER (HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING).
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, PICTORIAL
POST-CARDS, SEEDS, BOOKS,
TOYS, &c.
Just Received:
OSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES
FOR 1914.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1914. [688]

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.
IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Mer-
chants, Wholesale and Retail Iron-
mongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke
Importers, General Stockholders and Ship-
charters. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOOKE
STREET (2nd St. West of Central Market).
Telephone No. 515. [45]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND
EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in
this Corporation will be held at the CITY
HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the
22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for
the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Court of Directors together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and
for the confirmation of the election of
Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from
MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATUR-
DAY, the 22nd August, 1914 (both days
inclusive), during which period no trans-
fer of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that
at the same place and on the same day
at Noon or so soon afterwards as the
Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be
concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of
the Shareholders in this Corporation will
be held when the subjoined Resolutions
will be proposed as Extraordinary
Resolutions:—

- (1) That the Directors of the Hongkong
and Shanghai Banking Corporation
be and they are hereby requested and
authorised by and on behalf of the
shareholders of the Company to take
the steps necessary to apply for the
introduction of an Ordinance into the
Legislative Council of the Colony of
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
ORDINANCE 1888, and the
enactment of the same by the
Governor of Hongkong with the
advice and consent of the Legisla-
tive Council thereof to effect the
amendment of Section 20 of THE
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK
ORDINANCE 1880, hereafter set out
with such modifications (if any) as
they may think fit and to accept such
Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the amendment above
referred to:—The deletion from Section
20 of the said Ordinance of the words,
"to take and accept any lands, houses,
or other real or personal property in
satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of
any debt absolutely and bona fide pre-
viously due and owing to the Company,
and also to take any Mortgage or other
lien or charge on real or personal prop-
erty as a security for any monies
actually and bona fide previously due
to the Company or for which any person
may have rendered himself liable to the
Company, and to hold such lands, houses
and other real and personal property
respectively for such reasonable time as
may be necessary for selling and dis-
posing of and converting the same into
"money," and the substitution thereof
of the following words:—"To take,
accept, enforce, release, realise or deal
with any security now held or which
may hereafter be held by the Company,
for any monies owing or to become
owing to the Company, or for any
liabilities incurred or to be incurred
towards or by the Company by way of
mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, de-
posit or otherwise howsoever of every
kind of property or rights."

(2) That the Deed of Settlement of the
Company be altered in manner
following:—

- (a) That the following words be
struck out of lines two and three
of Article 56, namely, the words
"for not exceeding fifteen days
before and seven days after
every ordinary Meeting," and
that the following words be
adopted and substituted there-
for, namely, "during such time
as the Court thinks fit, not
exceeding in the whole thirty
days in each year."
- (b) That the following words be
struck out of the last line of
Article 56, namely, "after the
Meeting" and that the follow-
ing words be adopted and
substituted therefor, namely,
"after the re-opening of the
Register."
- (c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be
cancelled.
- (d) That the following Articles be
adopted and substituted for
Articles 76, 77 and 78,
namely:—

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall
be held once in every year, at such time
and place in the Colony as may be
prescribed by the Company in General
Meeting, and if no such time or place
is prescribed, then at such time and
place as may be determined by the
Court, and unless and until otherwise
prescribed or determined as aforesaid
a General Meeting shall be held in the
month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings
mentioned in the last preceding Article
shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meet-
ings shall be called Extraordinary
Meetings."

- (e) That Article 90 be altered by
inserting and adopting after
the word "holding" in line
five thereof the words "or
representing by proxy" and
by striking out at the end of
the said Article the words
"present in person."
- (f) That the following words be
added to Article 94:—"The
Court may from time to time
pay to the Shareholders such
interim dividends as appear
to be justified by the position
of the Company."
- (g) That the following words be
struck out of the first three
and a half lines of Article 174,
namely, the words "Half-year
ending the 30th June and the
31st December, shall make a
general Half-Yearly," and
that the following words be
adopted and substituted there-
for:—"Year ending the 31st
day of December shall make
a General."

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

AGENTS FOR

CHUBB'S AND PHILLIP'S
STEEL SAFES.

WARNING

INSURE YOUR VALUABLES AND DOCUMENTS AGAINST
LOSS BY

FIRE OR BURGLARY

BY PURCHASING A GOOD SAFE, WHICH WE CAN SUPPLY

CHUBB'S

BRASS DETECTOR

AND GALVANIZED

PADLOCKS.

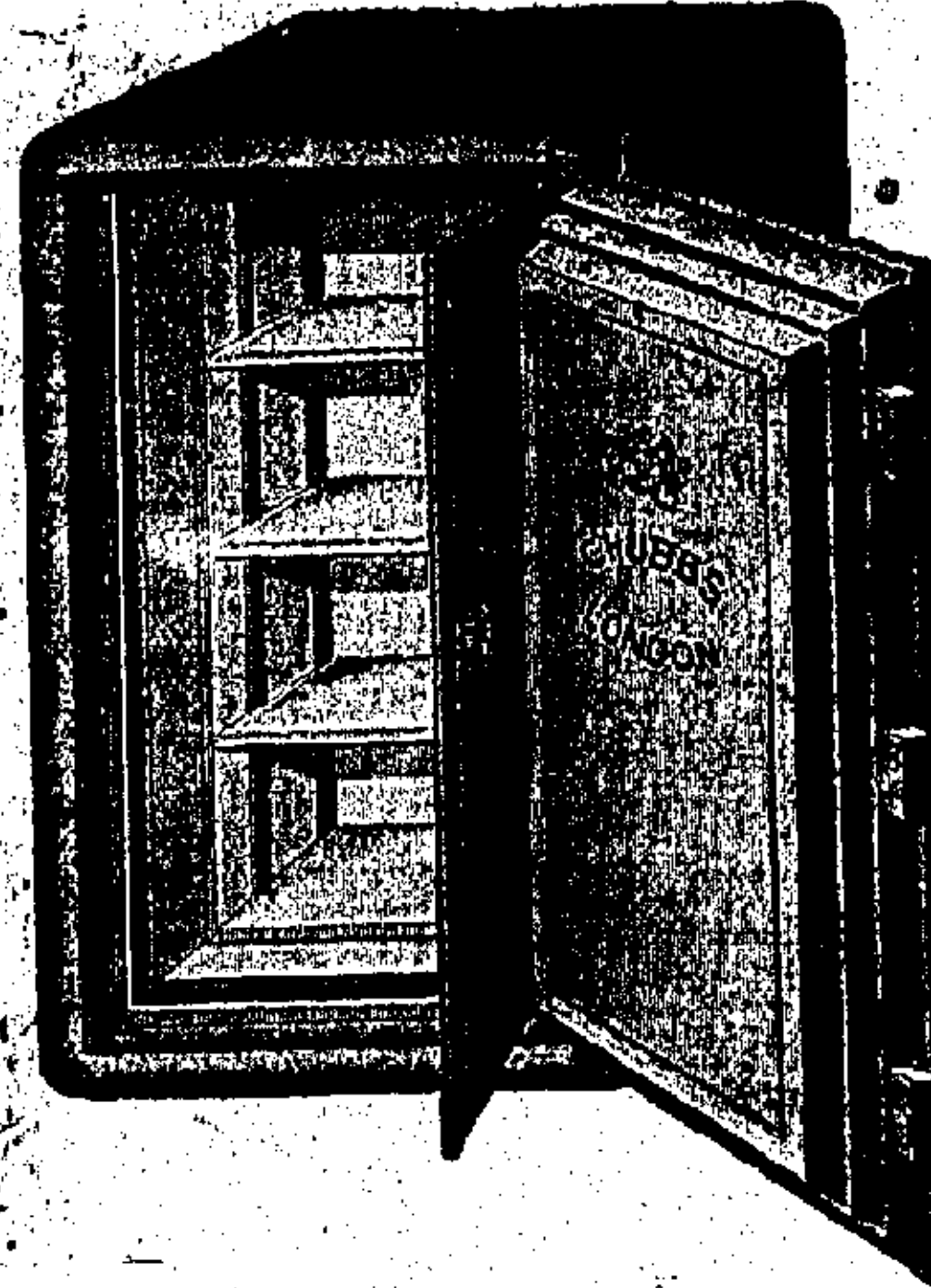
CASH AND DEED BOXES.

YALE

LOCKS AND LATCHES.

CABINET LOCKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



CHUBB'S

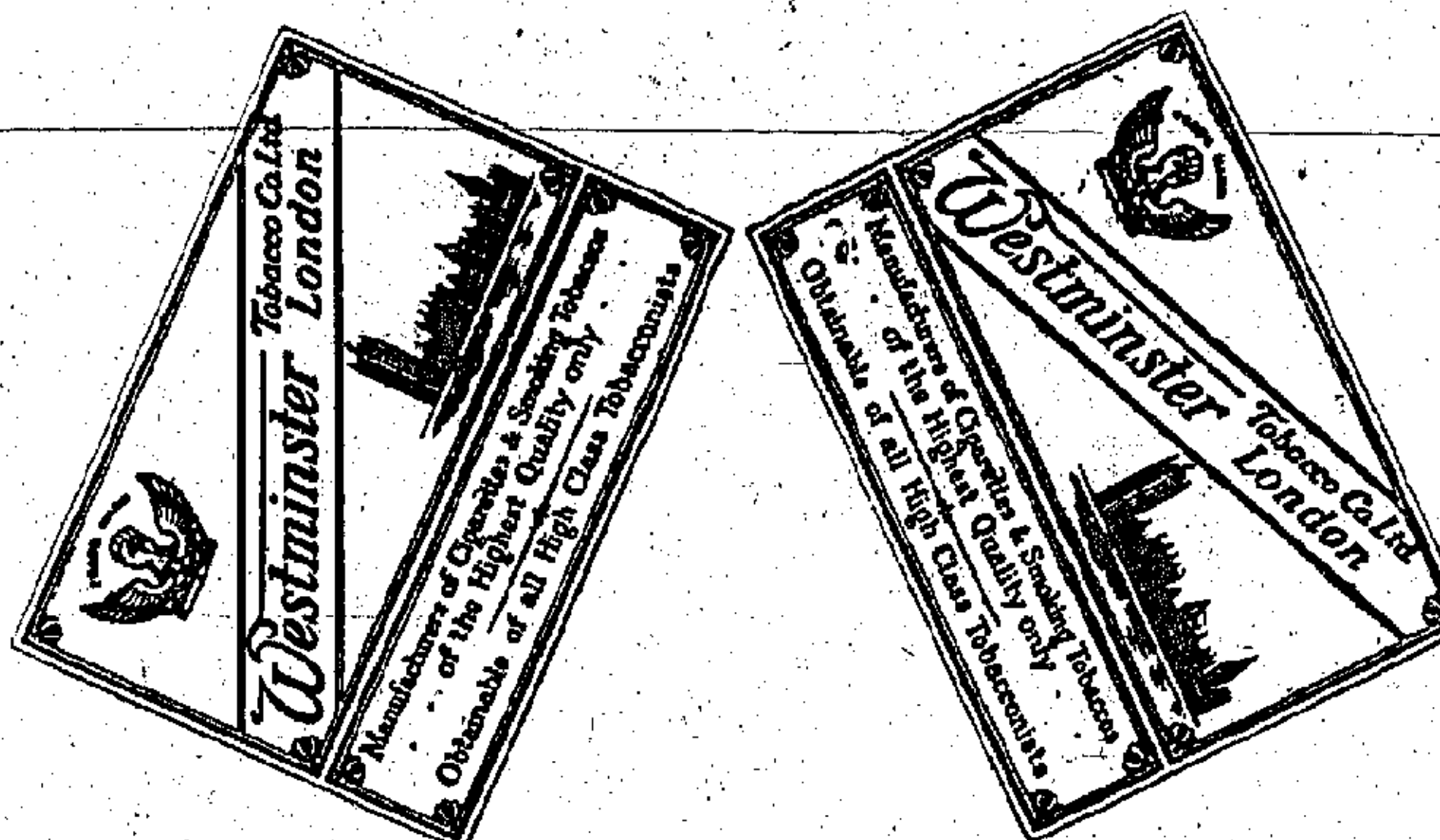
PATENT LOCKING BARS FOR

GODOWN DOORS.

CANNOT BE WRENCHED OFF. DUST-PROOF.

NOPAD LOCKS ARE REQUIRED WITH THESE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NOTICE
TO ALL SMOKERS.

WE beg to inform the Public that the Prices of our Brands of Tobacco and
Cigarettes have not been advanced. Should it be necessary at a later date to
Advance Prices due Notice will be given.

The present retail Prices are:—

CIGARETTES.

WESTMINSTER TURKISH "SPECIALS"	\$1.25	PER TIN OF 50 CIGARETTES.
WESTMINSTER "RECESS" No. 44	0.85	PER TIN OF 50 CIGARETTES.
WESTMINSTER "AIDE-DE-CAMP" No. 22	0.70	PER TIN OF 50 CIGARETTES.
WESTMINSTER "REGENT"	0.15	PER TIN OF 10 CIGARETTES.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING MIXTURE	\$1.00	PER 1/2 LB. TIN.
SLICED PLUG TOBACCO	0.70	" " "
AMULET MIXTURE	1.10	" " "

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD.

18, BANK BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1914. [398]

(h) That the word "Half" be
struck out of the 18th line of
Article 174 and also out of the
6th line of Article 175.
(i) That the word "twice" and
the words "the 30th day of
June and" be struck out of
lines 4 and 5 of Article 176
and that the word "once" be
adopted and substituted for the
word "twice" in the fourth
line thereof.
(j) That the words "or the Ordin-
ary Half-Yearly" and the
words "as the case may be"
be struck out of lines 10 and 11
of Article 177.
Should the Second Resolution be passed
by the required majority, it will be sub-
mitted for confirmation as a special
Resolution to a Second Extraordinary
Meeting which will be subsequently
convened.
By Order of the Court of Directors.
(Signed) A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1914. [983]

TO PARENTS.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

BOARD, Lodging and Education at most
moderate terms. Portuguese, Chinese,
French, etc. Complete commercial course in
English. Opens 1st September.
Apply—
RECTOR,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 10th August, 1914. [1027]

HONGKONG SHORTHAND
AND TYPEWRITING
BUREAU.

WE are prepared to conclude Contracts
for Perpetual Work.
We Guarantee our Qualifications, but ask our
Price, which is standard and reasonable.
Ring-us up and come to an arrangement
before the chance is lost.
H. E. VICTOR,
Manager,
6, Des Vaux Road Central
(First Floor).
Telephone No. 650.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1914. [710]

TO LET

TO LET.

IN CANTON on SHAMEN LOT 55.
The premises now in the occupation of
the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1914. [1017]

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL, fully furnished.
6-Roomed House and Four Bedrooms.
Apply—
HARRY WICKING & Co.,
St. George's Building.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1914. [1021]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES
and ROOMS.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1914. [923]

TO LET.

FLATS, "WILDELL," No. 147, Wanchoi
Road, newly built, each Flat with 3 Rooms,
Kitchen, Bathroom and Servants' Quarters.
"THE NEUK," No. 85, Peak.
Apply to—
SANG KEE
Care of COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. [924]

TO LET.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the Ground
Floor of Belle Buildings, 31, Wyndham
Street.
Apply to—
P. A. XAVIER,
Care of Hongkong Printing Press.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1914. [930]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Kowloon, Furnished or
Unfurnished. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1914. [1023]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BURRINGTON, No. 128, PEAK, from 1st
September till 15th October.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
5, Queen's Road Central
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914. [1008]

TO LET.

TOP FLAT, Humphrey's Buildings,
Kowloon. Immediate occupation if
desired.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914. [1033]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions. From 1st
September next.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1914. [915]

TO LET.

From 1st September, 1914.
HOUSE, No. 5, Conduit Road. Fine View
of Harbour. Newly painted and repaired.
For further particulars, apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1914. [983]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1914. [838]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Fund ... \$15,000,000
Standing ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$17,650,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Fund ... \$15,000,000
Standing ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$17,650,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Stollin.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.
Acting Manager:
Shanghai—J. D. SMART.

LONDON BANKERS:

COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two
per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1914. [16]

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000
Subscribed ... \$1,250,000
Paid-up ... \$625,000
Reserve Fund ... \$450,000

BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business
transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance
and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may
be ascertained on application.
A. R. LINTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1914. [941]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1880.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or

shorter periods at rates which will be quoted

on application.
WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1454]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... 7,492,260
Reserve Funds ... 3,450,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Amoy	Kiukiang	Shanghai
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Swatow
Calcutta	Manila	Taipei
Canton	Moji	Tientsin
Dairen	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Foochow	Norowang	Tsushima
Hongkong	New York	Yokohama
Kagi	Osaka	
Kobe	San Francisco	

HONGKONG OFFICE,

2, DES VOUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts,
Deposits received on terms which may be
had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1914. [648]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the

Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent.

per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong

and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [78]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 55, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay	Kobe
Calcutta	Manila
Canton	Mexico
Cebu	Panama
Colon	Peking
Hankow	Shanghai
Hongkong	Yokohama

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$7,500,000

equal \$1,480,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING

BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual

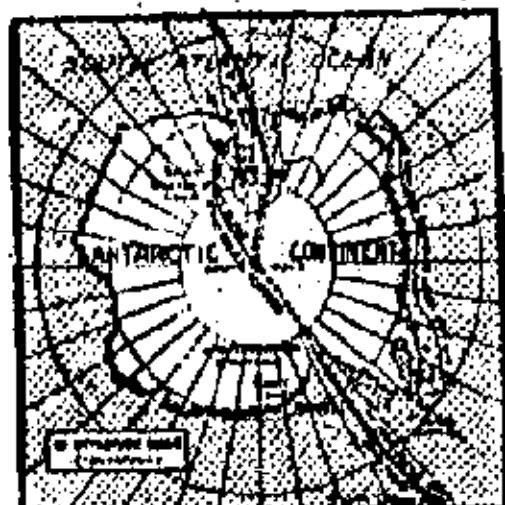
terms.

Cutter Palmer & Co.
Wholesale Merchants of the East

NAPIER - JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's Route
1,700 miles
across the South
Pole from sea to sea.



Writing to the agent
of the stores
for the famous
Polar Expedition,
Sir Ernest
Shackleton, says:
"The question
of the concentrated
beef supply is most
important -
it must be
Bovril."

"HOW I MADE MY WINDOWS PRETTY."

"Peach's Beautiful Book
told me all about it."

FREE to all. Tells about
the greatest problem which confronted me when
I was thinking of redecorating my windows in
the most attractive fashion on an
economical basis. I can't confess that I was
satisfactorily re-decorated until I wrote to Peach's
for their book "Ideal Home Decorations". The
greater portion of which is devoted to curtains and
decorations. It contains all of the most charming
designs, showing how the most unattractive
windows could be made pretty and inviting.
It is the only book produced which tells of
Peach's Special Patent Hems and Sunfast
Fabrics. These in themselves are
a vast volume of description.

I was most
impressed by the
charming ideas
for curtains and
window decorations
shown. These
suggestions not
only embodied
the actual art
and number of
curtains required
but it was
possible to
see at a glance just how much each
window would cost, and how by reference
to the book one could easily see how the
window would look when finished.

The book also contains many varieties
of other necessities, HOUSEHOLD
LINENS, UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING,
LADIES' BLOUSES, LACES, etc.
The illustrations were superb. Nowhere is it
possible to obtain curtains of such exquisite taste
at the most casual observer
was the astonishing
moderate prices of the
productions from this
famous house.

Peach's Loom Prices
25% CHEAPER.
Here were beautiful
designs of curtains,
designs exclusive to
Messrs. Samuel Peach
and Sons, the actual
makers, which were at
least 25 per cent cheaper
than one usually pays
for the same quality
curtains, yet they were
infinitely superior
quality. This is simply because Peach's are the
actual makers supplying direct to the user and
have 50 years' experience.

Fill in the coupon below, or send postcard for
free copy of this magnificent book. You will never
cease to admire its contents. Write now. Get the
handsome book "Ideal Home Decorations" by
return of S. PEACH & SONS, Dept.
THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, England.

FREE COUPON
S. PEACH & SONS, Dept.
THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, England.
Please send me your Free Catalogue
Curtain Guide as per your offer.

Name _____
Address _____

BRITISH TRADE INTERESTS IN CHINA.

In the discussion on the Foreign Office
Vote on 10th inst. in the House of Com-
mons, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, after reviewing
what we had not gained in the Middle
East, drew attention to the Far East.

He said that though the position was not
quite so serious, there was still ground for
great anxiety and criticism. We had
practically no duties on Chinese exports,
and we had treated China in every way
with peculiar generosity and fairness.
Such an advantage in negotiation,
together with the advantages which our
traders and producers were alleged to
possess, should have brought about, one
would have thought, an irresistible com-
bination, sweeping the board in China.
With other nations handicapped—as
everyone on the Government benches
would admit—by a system making com-
petition with us in the acquisition of
concessions more difficult and exposed to
the reproach which China could make
against them, "You treat our exports
with a huge tariff," no one would have
thought they stood a chance in negotiation
for what was "going." But what were
the facts? Excluding for the purpose of
his argument Manchuria and Shantung,
where respectively Russia and Germany
admittedly held a special position, a
simple agreement was concluded in 1905
by which, in return for keeping out of
certain areas, we were to be given a pri-
vileged position in the Yangtze Valley. As
the Foreign Office witnessed the agreement
it was obviously their duty to see that in
return for our self-denying ordinances
in other areas the agreement was respected
by the other nations concerned. He main-
tained that they had not done so. Accord-
ing to the agreement certain people were
not to acquire concessions in the Yangtze
Valley. The Germans, however, had come
right down to the Yangtze with a
railway, the Russians and Belgians had
also come right down into the valley, while
the French, in addition to having built
a railway penetrating to Yunnan, had
now got a concession to build from
Yunnan to Chungking. He gave these as
samples of what the Foreign Office was
not doing and might do to assist more
actively the British traders. In the old
days our position was not hotly contested,
but now it was a great international
battle for the industries and markets, in
which the Foreign Secretary must play a
part. It was not good policy, whether in
the case of Russia, Germany, or anybody
else, to mortgage our future and to give
way on all these commercial points
because of certain arrangements which
were operating and would, he hoped, con-
tinue to operate in regard to these
countries. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Rees wished that the Foreign
Secretary, in the matter of commerce and
foreign affairs, would take the time which
was taken by the great statesman whose
loss they all deplored, the late Mr. Joseph
Chamberlain. He complained that no
support was given by the Foreign Office
to British merchants in the Yangtze
Valley or, indeed, in any other part of
the world.

In the course of his reply Sir Edward
Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said:—What
is our claim in the Yangtze? We have
not got any special title to the Yangtze,
except that we have already got vested
British railway interests in that region,
and we hold that we have the right
further to develop railways in such
districts, and that new railway conces-
sions ought to be British concessions. But
how am I to make that good in the
Yangtze region if I am not to be allowed
to act in the same way in Asia Minor, and
if when the French or Germans have
concessions I am to push in and say "no"?
You cannot apply one principle in one
part of the world and another in another.
The hon. member asked me what laurels
I had on my brow with regard to railway
concessions. I would much rather that
commercial concessions were given with
the goodwill of the foreign countries from
which they are obtained than under
diplomatic pressure. If I had laurels I
would much rather not wear them on my
brow, but put them in my pocket.
(Laughter.) With regard to Chinese
railways, notes were exchanged between
His Majesty's Government and the
Chinese Government in 1898 by which the
Chinese Government pledged themselves
not to alienate the Yangtze region to
another Power. That holds good still,
and there has been no question of alienat-
ing the Yangtze region. The Hongkong
and Shanghai Bank and the Deutsche
Asiatische Bank made an agreement in
1895 for sharing loans in China, and
financial operations for railways were to
be the subject of special agreements. An
additional clause was added in 1905 mod-
ifying the 1895 agreement so as to allow
greater freedom of action on the part of
either party. In 1898 an agreement was
signed between the two groups defining
the sphere of interest of the two countries
regarding railway construction in China,
leaving the Yangtze Valley to Great
Britain and Shantung to Germany.
Those were arrangements between two
particular commercial groups; they are
not like treaties between Governments.
In 1903 followed the Hukang Railway
loan agreement between the British, the
French, and the Germans, to which the
Americans were admitted in 1911. The
whole matter of these arrangements has
been exceedingly complicated. I have
been endeavouring recently, and the
groups have been endeavouring, to disen-
gangle some of these complications. We
have now pending considerable railway
concessions, and I believe the particular
arrangement between the groups will now
enable different countries—ourselves
amongst others—to go ahead more freely
in those parts of China in which they
have particular interests. It is quite true
that there are some parts of the world
where trade cannot make its way, at any
rate in the form of concessions, without
diplomatic support. There is, however,
another side to the matter. Diplomatic
support depends on the willingness of
capital to come forward and invest. For
some years, at any rate, British capital
was most reluctant to invest in Turkey.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

GOING AND RETURNING WITHIN PERIOD 1st JUNE-31st OCT.

RATES FROM HONGKONG:
NAGASAKI \$120.00. KOBE \$135.00. YOKOHAMA \$150.00.

Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above-named Companies and
include Rail between Japan Ports of call if desired.
Passengers may go and/or return via MANILA without additional charge by steamers
calling at that Port so indicated in schedule of sailings shown below.
The Steamers operated by the Companies named are the largest fastest and most luxurious
on the Coast.

JOINT SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS TO AND FROM JAPAN PORTS.

FROM JAPAN.				TO JAPAN.				
YOKOHAMA LEAVE	KOBE LEAVE	NAGASAKI LEAVE	HONGKONG ARRIVE	STEAMER	HONGKONG LEAVE	NAGASAKI ARRIVE	KOBE ARRIVE	YOKOHAMA ARRIVE
				MANCHURIA	18 Aug.	24 Aug.	26 Aug.	27 Aug.
6 Aug.	7 Aug.	8 Aug.	17 Aug.	TAIYO MARU	20 Aug.	21 Sept.	2 Sept.	2 Sept.
12 "	13 "	14 "	23 "	Y. OF RUSSIA	21 Sept.	2 Sept.	2 Sept.	11 Sept.
17 "	18 "	19 "	28 "	SHIPS MARU	22 Sept.	3 Sept.	3 Sept.	16 Sept.
21 "	22 "	23 "	30 "	SHANGHAI	23 Sept.	4 Sept.	4 Sept.	18 Sept.
26 "	27 "	28 "	6 Sept.	Y. OF RUSSIA	24 Sept.	5 Sept.	5 Sept.	23 Sept.
3 Sept.	4 Sept.	5 Sept.	13 Sept.	SHIPS MARU	25 Sept.	6 Sept.	6 Sept.	28 Sept.
8 "	9 "	10 "	20 "	SHANGHAI	26 Sept.	7 Sept.	7 Sept.	1 Oct.
10 "	11 "	12 "	25 "	Y. OF RUSSIA	27 Sept.	8 Sept.	8 Sept.	11 Oct.
14 "	15 "	16 "	30 "	SHIPS MARU	28 Sept.	9 Sept.	9 Sept.	15 Oct.
17 "	18 "	19 "	5 Oct.	SHANGHAI	29 Sept.	10 Sept.	10 Sept.	18 Oct.
				KOREA	3 Oct.	11 Sept.	11 Sept.	20 Oct.



Neuralgia, Nervous Breakdown —

NURSE HALL, c/o Mrs. Bassett, Commercial Place, Landport, Portsmouth, Eng., writes:—"I was suffering from nervous breakdown with Internal Neuralgia, when I began a course of Phosferine. After having taken it for three or four months, I felt better than I had done for two years previously, and consider it the best tonic I have ever tried. As a remedy for all nervous disorders I think there is nothing to equal Phosferine, especially as I was given up by more than one doctor previous to taking Phosferine, and can now say I am perfectly well and strong, and have taken nothing else."

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A. B. MOULDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1914.



SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

PRICE OF CHAMPAGNE.

AMERICAN AGENT'S CLAIM.

Mr. George A. Kessler, who is familiarly known as the Champagne King, as he is the exclusive agent of the Moët and Chandon firm in the United States, Canada, and the Island of Cuba, has started a lawsuit against the firm of Chandon et Cie, before the Tribunal of Commerce at Epernay, over a question of what might be called a bonus or annual subvention of 1,000,000 francs which the firm has paid him for a number of years, and which at the renewal of their contract they object to continue to pay.

The case is the most sensational heard for years at Epernay, and the importance attached to it may be judged from the fact that on the one side the case was defended for Mr. Kessler by a former Minister of Justice, Me. Valle, and on the other side for M.M. Chandon et Cie, by another former Minister, and not the least famous, Me. A. Millerand.

CROWDED COURT.

The total amount in litigation is set down at about 10,000,000 francs (£400,000). The hearing of the case drew a large attendance to the Palais de Justice, and a detachment of police was required to keep the public from crowding into the court-room.

The case, as put for Mr. Kessler by Mr. Valle, was as follows: Mr. Kessler, he said, was appointed sole agent in 1885 of the Moët and Chandon firm in the United States, Canada, and Cuba. In 1901 he renewed his contract which was signed by Gaston, Jean Remy, and Claude Chandon. The same contract was renewed and modified in 1902, 1903, and remained in vigour till 1913; and a formal promise was given for the renewal of the same contract from December 31st, 1913, to the end of the year 1929, with the identical conditions and clauses. Mr. Kessler alleges that he received 600,000fr. at the renewal of the contract in 1901, and yearly subventions on an average of 1,000,000fr. and on one occasion 1,250,000fr.

It is over the question of the continuation of these annuities or subventions that the litigation has arisen. Mr. Kessler alleges that this sum is mainly spent in advertising, or is owing to him for sums already spent in that way, and he therefore claims the payment of a sum of 600,000fr. for the present renewal of his contract, and secondly the payment of a sum of 1,000,000fr. a year for sixteen years; and, furthermore, the maintenance of the same price of the wine as hitherto so long as competing firms do not raise their prices.

M.M. Chandon et Cie, on the other hand, state that they are willing to renew the contract, but they refuse to pay further annuities, the payment of these in the past having been simply free contributions which they are not obliged to pay by any stipulations of their contract. Me. Valle gave copious details of the ingenuity displayed, and the expenses gone to by his client in the interests of the firm.

The following is one of the anecdotes he related. In 1902, when the brother of the German Emperor, Prince Henry of Prussia, visited the United States and attended as sponsor the christening of the Kaiser's yacht, the *Meteor*, Miss Alice Roosevelt, who was the godmother, was to break a bottle of German champagne over the bow of the ship. Prince Henry had brought some bottles over specially for this purpose. But to his surprise, the bottle broken by Miss Alice Roosevelt at the ceremony was not the one he had supplied, but a bottle of Moët and Chandon. The change was due to Mr. Kessler's ingenuity. The Kaiser himself took the matter pleasantly, and when afterwards Mr. Kessler sent him a bottle, with the white seal, in a beautiful case exactly like the one that had been supplied to Miss Alice Roosevelt, he sent a letter in reply to say that he would keep the bottle in the Hohenzollern museum. The Kaiser's letter was read at the hearing of the case.

Me. Millerand, in reply, asked that the petitioner should be non-suited and sentenced to pay the costs. His clients were willing to renew their contract and not to raise the price of their wine, but they declined to pay any subventions. The decision of the case was put off till next month.

PERPETUAL ELECTRIC CURRENT.

DISCOVERY BY A DUTCHMAN.

Both Ampere and Clausius suggested that at absolute zero—or, in other words, in the complete absence of heat—electricity would pass without hindrance through any conductor of pure metal. It has, however, been left to a Dutchman of science, Professor Kamerlingh Onnes, of Leyden, to put these theories to the proof, and to carry out suggestions which bring the perpetual electric current within the bounds of possibility.

Professor d'Arsonval read a paper before the Academy of Science at Paris giving the result of Professor Onnes' researches. Professor Onnes has for many years been working on the subject of the behaviour of metals at low temperatures. Some time ago he succeeded in liquefying helium at a temperature of 4.5 deg. Centigrade above the absolute zero of temperature, of 273.5 deg. C. below the freezing point of water. In the course of his experiments the professor discovered that at a temperature about that of liquid helium the resistance offered by certain metals to the passage of a electric current apparently disappears. The temperatures are:—For mercury, 4.19 deg. C. below; for tin, 3.8 deg. C. below; and for lead, 2 deg. C. below. As a practical test of his discovery Professor Onnes wound 1,000 turns of very fine lead wire on to a bobbin. At an ordinary temperature the wire offered a resistance of 738 ohms. But when the bobbin was plunged into a bath of liquid helium the resistance apparently disappeared, and the electric current which had been induced into the circuit continued to flow for many hours without any perceptible diminution.

When the result obtained is due to the removal of electrical resistance or to a recuperation of the circuit by molecular or atomic dissolution is a new problem for science.

THE BLOOD is the LIFE of the FLESH

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—What they are and what they do. Their Four Principal Ingredients.

It is an established fact that all diseases spring from one source, namely: Impurity of the Blood. Therefore our strength, health, and life depend upon the vital fluid. When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted, and diseased, thus causing pains, sickness, and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted; and if Nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humours, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be extinguished. How important, then, that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open, and if assistance is necessary to have at hand that invaluable remedy, DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountain cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man.

One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a SUDORIFIC, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within.

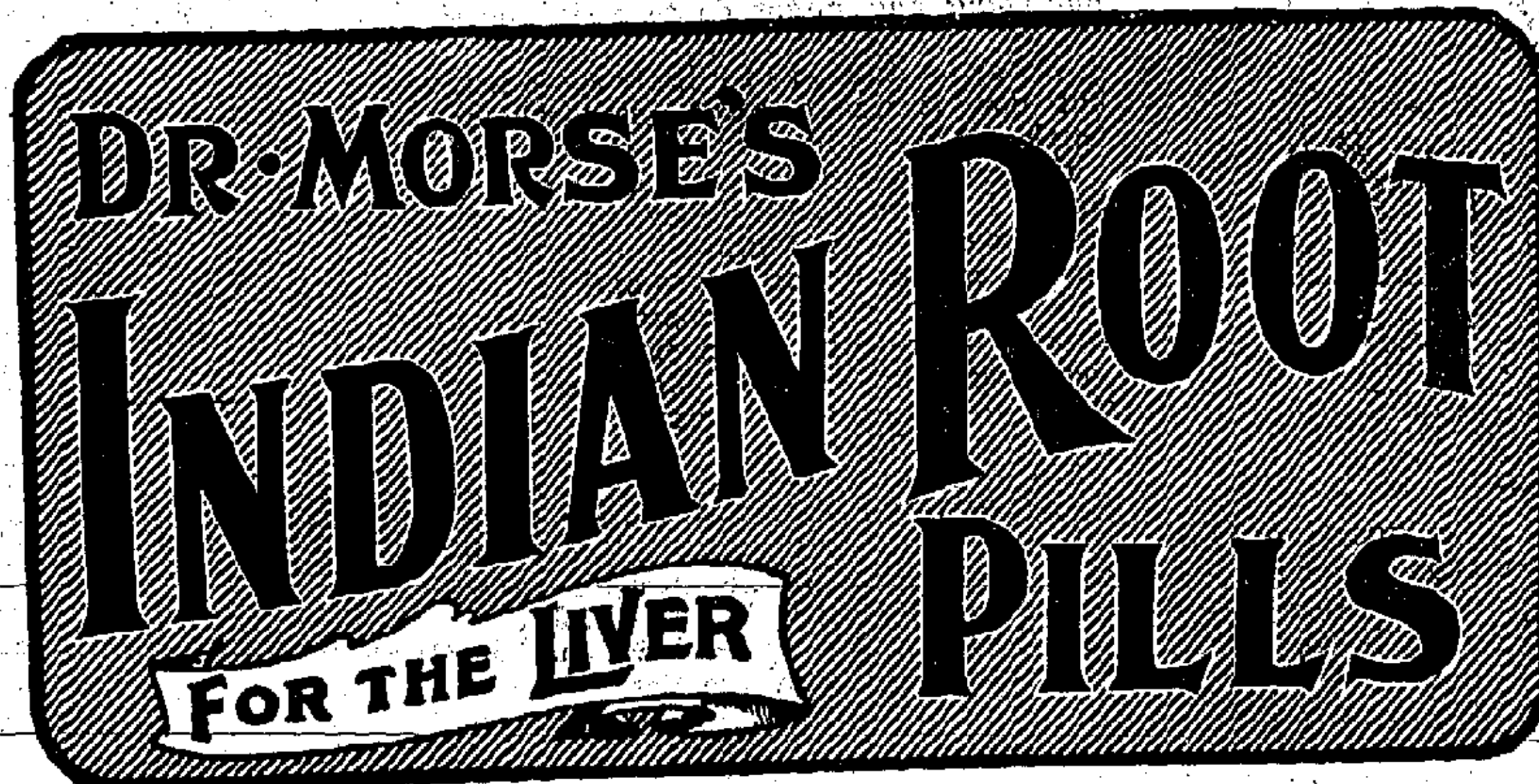
The second is a plant which is an EXPECTORANT that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus in a soothing manner performs its duty by throwing off the phlegm and other humours from the lungs by copious spitting.

The third is a DIURETIC, which gives ease and double strength to the Kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passages, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.

The fourth is a CATHARTIC, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood, and the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in large quantities by the bowels.

From the foregoing it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find the way to every part, and completely root out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain are driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes pure and clean.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.



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They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Grip.

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Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

Lea & Perrins' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

Scientific Certainties.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are based on scientific certainties. Used as directed, they are exactly what a baby needs to develop into a healthy and robust child. The 'Allenburys' Foods are easily assimilated; digestive and kindred disorders are avoided by their use. Infants fed on these foods are neither fretful nor wakeful.

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Milk Food No. 1. From birth to 3 months. Milk Food No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. Malted Food No. 3. From 6 months upwards. The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted). From 10 months upwards.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NUBIA and YOKOHAMA	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	About 20th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
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Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1914

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"LIANGCHOW"	On 17th Aug., 3 P.M.
MOHLOW, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 19th Aug., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 25th Aug., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING"
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State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAU LINE—THE TWIN
SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "SHAOHENG" and the
"KANCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having
excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-
rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong
and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday,
taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
The Steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to TSINGTAU,
leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.
N.B.—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY for the SUNDAY
Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY
Night.
These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of
the transhipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES:—

HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI:—SINGLE \$45. RETURN \$75.
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AGENTS.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STEAMERS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD	
S.S. "TANDA," 6,500 tons, Captain	will be despatched
for YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 29th August.	
S.S. "TAKADA," 6,500 tons, Captain Robins,	will be despatched
for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 4th September.	
WESTWARD	
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR," 4,500 tons, Capt. R. O'Sullivan,	will be despatched
for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 21st August.	
S.S. "DUNERA," 5,389 tons, Capt. E. G. M. Dickinson,	will be despatched
as above on 31st August.	

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted
with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1914.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 18th Aug., at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	"

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 16th Aug., at 10 A.M.
"HAIMUN"	"	WEDNESDAY, 19th Aug., at 11 A.M.

During the Month of August FIRST CLASS RETURN FARES to FOOCHOW
will be subject to a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the full Fares.
Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1914.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	22nd August.	On 25th Aug. 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	12th Sept.	On 18th Sept. 10 A.M.
EASTERN	"	On 9th Oct. 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful
supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars apply toGIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer Displacement Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

* NIPPON MARU	1,000	— 18 knots	TUESDAY, 8th Sept.
TENYO MARU	22,000	— 21 knots	from Nagasaki 15th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	— 21 knots	TUES., 22nd Sept.
CHIYO MARU	22,000	— 21 knots	TUES., 20th Oct.

* Via Manila omitting Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	\$71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	\$120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	\$60.	"	\$96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	\$45.	"	\$68.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

NAGASAKI	KOBE	YOKOHAMA
\$120.	\$135.	\$150.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from
San Francisco by Steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers
of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS
MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines
and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—14 knots	Saturday, 3rd October.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

VIA KEELUNG, MOJI, or SHANGHAI, + NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI,
SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kano	WED'DAY, 19th Aug., at 4 P.M.
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	THURSDAY, 3rd Sept., at 4 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the
Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM
PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	TUESDAY, 25th Aug., A.M.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	WED'DAY, 25th Aug., at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 16th Aug., at Noon.
"DAIJI MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 23rd Aug., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSEU MARU"	K. Hattori	WED'DAY, 19th Aug., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First
Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour
Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Building.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN, with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM COLOMBO:

FROM HONGKONG:

19th Aug.

"NANERIC"

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight
Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 25th Oct.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted With Wireless Telegraphy.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUZUKI and PORT SAID	KATORI MARU Capt. Murai	20,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th Aug., at 10 A.M.
	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU Capt. K. Aikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 25th Aug., at 4 P.M.
	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	12,500	TUESDAY, 8th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. K. Soyeda	9,300	WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug., at Noon.
	TANGO MARU Capt. Sakine	9,600	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	CEYLON MARU Capt. Naguchi	12,500	SATURDAY, 22nd Aug.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Sakamoto	5,000	MONDAY, 17th Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU Capt. Nakamura	5,000	WEDNESDAY 25th August.
MOJI and KOBE	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Nakamura	12,500	FRIDAY, 28th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. Sakine	9,600	TUESDAY, 25th Aug., at 5 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Aug., at 11 A.M.

5 Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Cargo only.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 Months.
Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th September, 1915.

	YOKOHAMA Return.	KOBE Return.	MOJI Return.	NAGASAKI Return.
1st Class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd "	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

[8-9-11]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer "ORIENTAL" leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to Colombo.	Leave Shang- hai HAI	Leave Hong- kong KONG.	Connecting Steamers from Colombo to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at PLYMOUTH (London) 1 day later.
p.m. Thurs.		6 p.m. Tues.	Noon Sat.		Saturday	Friday
Aug. 20	HIMALAYA	Aug. 25	Aug. 29	MALWA	Sept. 26	Oct. 1
Sept. 3	ARCADIA	Sept. 8	Sept. 12	MOREA	Oct. 10	Oct. 14
Sept. 17	ASSAYE	Sept. 22	Sept. 26	MALJOJA	Oct. 23	Thursday
Oct. 1	DEVANHA	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	MOOLTAN	Nov. 6	Nov. 13

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL
of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive
in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also
being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now
arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on a Saturday.
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to
the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F A R E S:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	\$65.	"	"	\$87.	\$97.
"B"	\$59.	"	"	\$89.	"
2nd Saloon	\$44.	"	"	\$66.	\$60.
"B"	\$40.	"	"	\$57.	"
MARSEILLES	\$61.	"	"	\$81.	\$91.
"B"	\$55.	"	"	\$83.	"
2nd Saloon	\$42.	"	"	\$57.	"
"B"	\$38.	"	"	\$57.	"

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'elles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NILE	Aug. 4	Aug. 13	Aug. 19	Aug. 25	Sept. 23	Oct. 3
MALTA	Aug. 18	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 18
SARDINIA	Sept. 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 16	Sept. 22	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
NUBIA	Sept. 15	Sept. 24	Sept. 30	Oct. 6	Nov. 4	Nov. 15
NAMUR	Sept. 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 22

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon \$50 Single: \$75 Return. 2nd Saloon \$35 Single: \$52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon \$46 Single. 2nd Saloon \$35 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

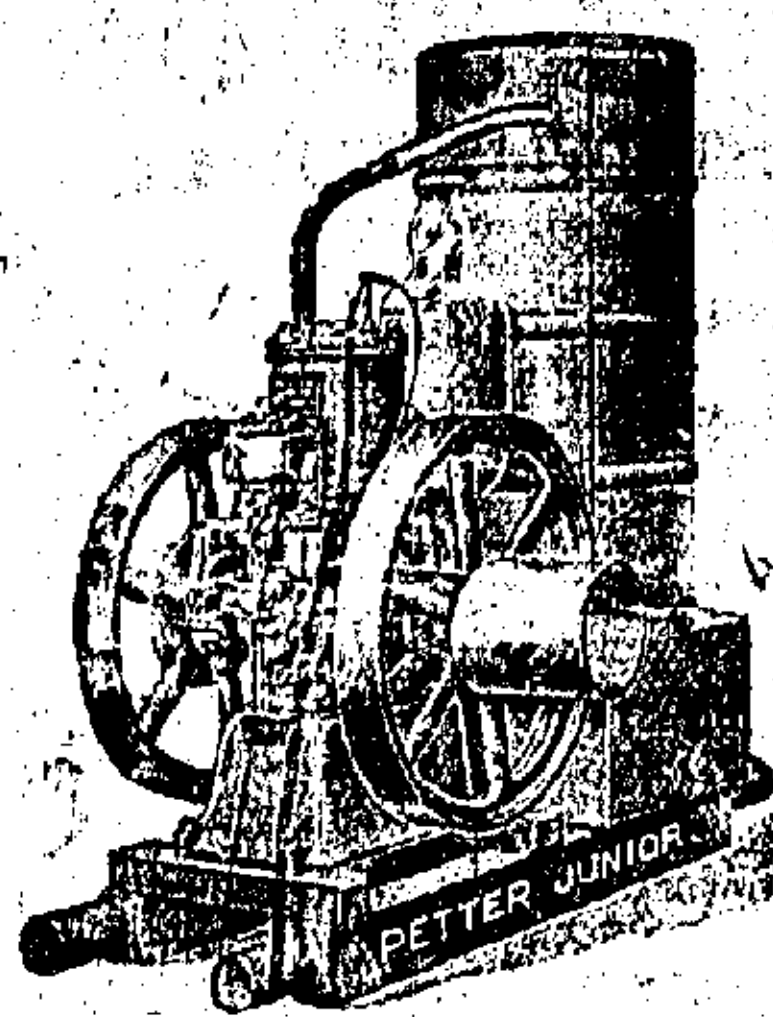
For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT

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ON HAND FOR SALE.



ONE 30 FOOT MOTOR LAUNCH
Thornycroft Model Fitted with 12-14 H.P.
Kerosine Engine.

ONE PORTABLE OXY-ACETYLENE
SEARCHLIGHT with Morse Signalling
Shutter.

ONE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SET
complete with Induction Coil, Overhead Wires,
Spars, &c., suitable for Coasting or Patrol Steamer.

ONE SEMI-DIESEL 8 H.P. CRUDE
OIL ENGINE AND DYNAMO with
Electric Searchlight.

KEROSENE OIL ENGINES "PETTER'S"
FROM 7 TO 12 H.P.

For Price and Particulars, apply to—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for Mediterranean Ports will be despatched when possible direct via Suez.

The Paris Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The *Chiquen*, with the MAILS FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22nd ult., is due to arrive here to-day.

The *Luchon*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Saturday, the 25th ult., is due to arrive here to-day.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai and North China...	Pereysa...	Saturday, 15th, 8.00 A.M.
Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin	Changsha...	Saturday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, *North China, & *Japan via *Kobe	Yatsing...	Saturday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Loonsang...	Saturday, 15th, NOON
Japan via Yokohama	Tyoboda...	Saturday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haiman...	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamui	Daigai Maru...	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hanoi...	Monday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Liangchow...	Monday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan...	Tuesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES and SOUTH AMERICA, CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO (EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO)	Manchuria...	Registration... 10.30 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to (1.00 A.M.) Registration... 10.00 A.M. Letters... 11.00 A.M. Wednesday, 19th, 8.00 A.M. Wednesday, 19th, 8.00 A.M. Wednesday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao & Amoy	Sosho Maru...	Wednesday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong...	Wednesday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haiman...	Wednesday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
FORMOSA via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, and Tacoma (EUROPE via CANADA)	Panama Maru...	Wednesday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chinshu...	Wednesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Taming...	Tuesday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.

* Specially supersubscribed correspondence only.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 19000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MANCHURIA... Sailing TUESDAY, 18th Aug. at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA... TUESDAY, 15th Sept. at 1 P.M.
KOREA... TUESDAY, 5th Oct. at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA... TUESDAY, 13th Oct. at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the service, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morton, the world-famous captain. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, billiard room, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,
KING'S BUILDINGS.

TEL. No. 141.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

For	STEAMER	To SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	CORAILLIERE	...
YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIE	...
	HOMEWARD	...
MARSEILLES via PORTS	AMAZONE	...
	PAUL LEGAT	...

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA; at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	August 14th
Telegraphic Transfer	1104
Bank Bills, on demand	1104
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1104
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1104
Credit, at 4 months sight	1104
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	1111
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
Credit, at 4 months sight	nom.
ON GERMANY	
On demand	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	451
Credit, at 60 days sight	nom.
ON HAMBURG	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	39
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	39
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	75
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	404
ON MANILA	
On demand	91
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	121
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	nom. 63 p.m.
ON RANGOON	
On demand	64 p.m.
ON BANGKOK	
On demand	63
SONGSAIGON, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.40 nom.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$58.40
BANK SILVER, per oz.	263

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong	20 cents pieces	per cent.
Hongkong	10	\$ 7.50 discount.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Date	Due
London	Shanghai
July 22nd.	August 3th.
July 25th.	August 10th.

DRINK
'O.T.'

'O.T.' BLENDS WITH ALL DRINKS. TRY IT WITH YOUR WHISKY, GIN OR BEER.

'O.T.' HAS A BENEFICIAL EFFECT IF YOU RISE WITH A FURRED TONGUE OR A BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH. IT CORRECTS THE LIVER AND MAKES YOU WELL AGAIN.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

SOLE AGENTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1914.

[1000]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	\$6.00
Return	(available also for return by day steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	4.00
Return	...	8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 15th AUGUST, 1914.

8 a.m. HONAM. 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.

3 p.m. HEUNGSHAN. 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

SUNDAY, 16th AUGUST, 1914.

5 p.m. FATSAN. 4 p.m. HEUNGSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1851. S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2006

HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16th AUGUST, 1914.

The Company's New Steamship

'TAISHAN'

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 2 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOISANG.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANLU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 22nd Aug.—

Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.

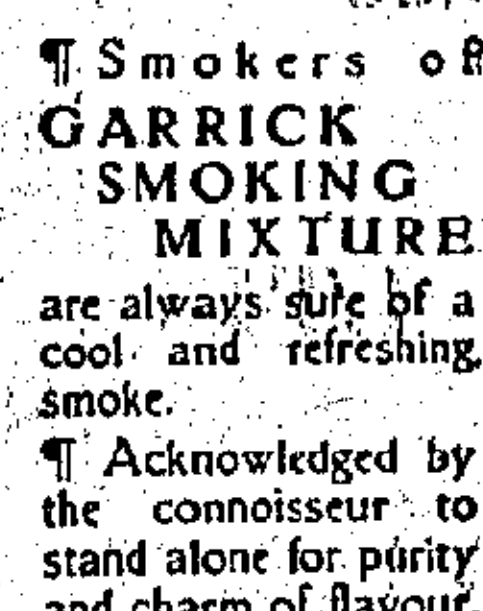
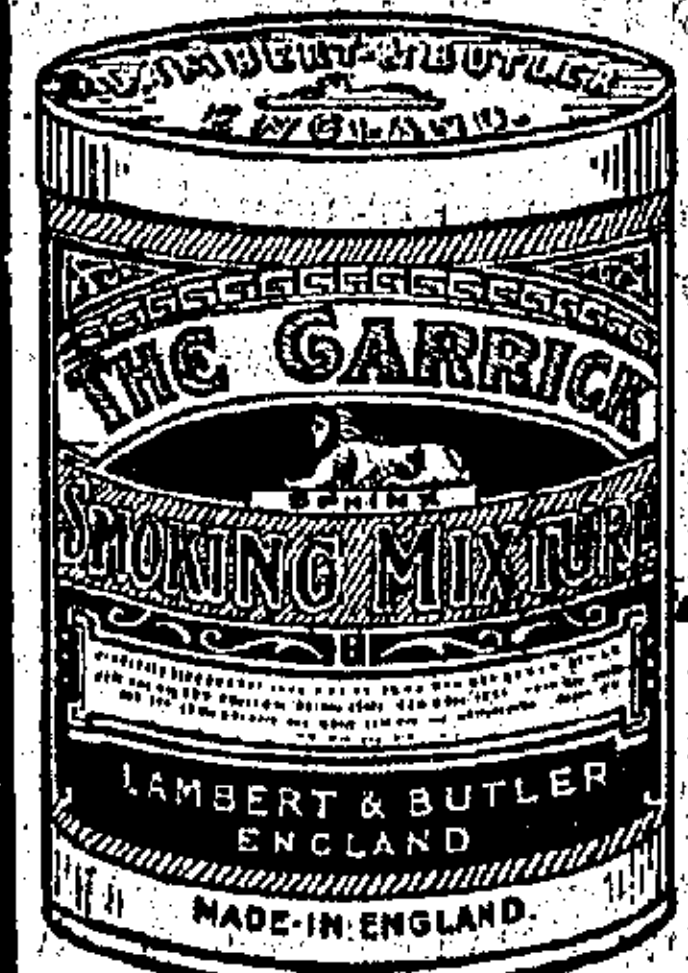
Monday, 31st Aug.—

2 p.m.—Yue Hing Loong Meeting of Creditors at the Registered Office.

Saturday, 19th Sept.—

Noon—Royal Aerated Waters Manufactory Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming.

HIGHEST GRADE CIGARETTES and TOBACCO



GARRICK CIGARETTES are always the same, always good, always satisfying.

If they possess a most pleasant flavour and are unquestionably the finest Virginia Cigarette manufactured.

Smokers of GARRICK SMOKING MIXTURE are always sure of a cool and refreshing smoke.

Acknowledged by the connoisseur to stand alone for purity and charm of flavour.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS



NOTICE.

THE NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY advise that the following Stores have agreed not to sell "MILKMAID" SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK (Blue Label) at more than 30 cents per tin—

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
French Store.
Ruttonjee & Son.
The Kowloon Dispensary.
The Sincere Company.
The Sun Company.
Tak Cheong.
Kwong Cheong.
Lai Tack Cheong.
Chan Yuen.
Bo Sang Wo.
Kwong Fook Koa.
Kwong Fook Cheong.
Wo Fat.
Tai Cheong.
Wai Loong.
Kwong Hing Shing.
Ah Young & Co.
Kwan Tai.
Tai Shing.
Cheong Tai.
Sung Tai.
Nam Hing Loong.

There is plenty of Stock in Hongkong and no Shop complying with the above terms need be out of stock.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at 5.55 a.m.—Red drum hoisted.

At 11.35 a.m.—Pressure has increased slightly over N.E. China and decreased considerably over the Formosa Channel and neighbouring districts. It has increased moderately over Luzon and decreased slightly over N. Annam and Tongking.

At 6 p.m. this morning the typhoon, which is now severe, was situated to the south of the Pescadores, moving N.W. or W.N.W. It will probably strike the coast near Amoy, but there is still a possibility of its curving to westward.

No returns from Japanese stations.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT. FORECAST

* Hongkong & Neighbourhood.

Formosa Channel ... (Cyclonic gale.

South coast of China between ... The same as Hongkong and Lamook. No. 1.

South coast of China between ... West winds, freshening.

* N.W. to W. winds, moderate to strong; fair at first, afterwards rainy and squally.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

CHANGSHA, British str., 1,463, C. Gambrell, 11th August—Melbourne 1st July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DAIGO MARU, Japanese str., 890, Tokushima, 12th August—Swatow 11th August, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DELTA, British str., 4,760, W. R. Le Mare, R.N.R., 12th August—Shanghai 9th August, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

EMPIRE, British str., 4,500, E. T. Pilcher, R.N.R., 4th August—Melbourne 30th June, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3,988, W. Dixon Hopecraft, 12th August—Vancouver 23rd July, General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,363, A. E. Hodgins, 12th August—Swatow 11th August, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HIMALAYA, British str., 4,780, Cooke, R.N.R., 13th August—Bombay, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MANCHURIA, American str., 8,750, A. Dixon, 10th August—San Francisco 11th July, General.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

TAMON MARU No. 15, Japanese str., 1,842, Kobayashi, 12th August—Chingwan-tao 6th August, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 14th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.60	29.52	29.43
Temperature	80	84	89
Humidity	66	80	64
Wind Direction	West	WSW	WSW
Force	3	2	2
Weather	b	o	o
Rain			

Highest open air Temperature on 15th, 91
Lowest open air Temperature on 15th, 83

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1913.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE ... 35.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1914.

Printed and Published by BETRAM A. HALE for the Concerned at 104, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong: London Office, 131, Fleet Street E.C.